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Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

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Highlights

Labor Surplus Areas--Page 12

Unemployment Rate Below Six Percent

The total unemployment rate in Washington State fell from 6.1 percent in August to 5.8 percent in September marking the first time since 1979 that the rate has been below six percent. And for September, the unadjusted rate was the lowest since 1969.

While unemployment in the state as a whole is exceptionally low, the seasonally adjusted rate has shown little change since April, and has remained at 6.6 percent since July. Total employment after seasonal adjustment has also shown little change since April, although the job total has advanced a substantial 77,800, or 3.6 percent, over the year. National labor force data have shown a similar pattern since this spring, while growth in the Gross National Product (GNP) moderated in the third quarter.

Volume 12, Number 10

	Sept. 1988* (Prel.)	Aug. 1988* (Rev.)	Sept. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,345,100	2,341,700	2,285,500
Total Employment	2,210,000	2,198,100	2,132,200
Total Unemployment	135,100	143,600	153,300
State Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.1	6.7
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	5.7

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Growth in Economy Slows

The GNP increased at an annual rate of 2.2 percent in the third quarter, down from 3.0 percent in the second quarter and 3.4 percent in the first quarter. The slowdown is in line with the Federal Reserve Board's desire for an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent in the final six months of 1988 to reduce inflationary pressures. Higher interest rates undoubtedly influenced the slowdown, but the drought was also a factor. The drought reduced third quarter growth in the GNP by 0.6 percentage point, while the nonfarm economy expanded at a 2.8 percent annual rate. Fourth quarter GNP growth is expected to be cut by 1.25 percentage points by the drought because most of the crops which were affected would have been harvested during that period.

Inflation showed little change in the third quarter. According to the GNP price index, prices rose at an annual rate of 4.9 percent compared with five percent in the second quarter. The rate of inflation, however, remained substantially higher than in the first quarter when it rose at an annual rate of 3.5 percent.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Schools and Apple Harvest Boost Employment

Both the recall of thousands of bus drivers, cafeteria workers and other support staff signaling the beginning of a new school year, and the apple harvest in Eastern Washington helped boost total employment in the state 11,900 between August and September. The overall gain was limited by a decline in tourist business and other summer activities. Self employment also declined seasonally, largely among activities such as lawn and garden care, carnival and fair concessionaires, and direct sales.

Apple Harvest Smaller But Prices And Quality Up

The apple harvest in Eastern Washington began in September and continued through October. Over 14,000 workers were employed directly in the harvest in September. The size of this year's crop was estimated to be one-third less than the record crop last year. Nationally, the forecast is for a drop of 23 percent from 1987. The quality of Washington's apples is better this year, however. Last year, prolonged hot weather delayed the harvest and resulted in less color than desired and sunburned fruit. With better quality and a smaller crop, apple prices are considerably higher this year.

Public Education Jobs Up 17,100

Nonfarm payrolls rose 21,800 in September with most of the increase resulting from the start of a new school year. Public education alone rose 17,100 as bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teacher aides and other support staff laid off in June were recalled. (Certificated teachers are considered employed year-round since they are paid on a 12-month basis.) Public education payrolls will post another sizable increase in October when many colleges begin a new academic year and as primary and secondary schools round out their staffing for the new school year.

Summer Government Jobs End

The overall increase in government civilian employment totaled 10,600 in September as the expansion in education was partially offset by the usual termination of summer park, playground, and forestry workers. In addition, work-experience programs for disadvantaged youth ended in September.

The start of a new school year also boosted employment in the services group (up 4,800) because of the reopening of private schools and colleges. Day care facilities added staff

because older school-age children were no longer available to supervise younger children. Health care and business services employment expanded moderately in September, while most other service industries posted seasonal losses.

Summer Tourist Season Ends

With the summer tourist season over, employment dropped at hotels, motels, summer camps and other supervised youth activities, golf courses and amusement parks. The Western Washington Fair, held in Puyallup each September, moderated the decline in amusements. The fair is the eighth largest in the nation and employs 1,200 workers directly during its operation, according to newspaper reports. Hundreds of other workers are employed at restaurants, food stands, and concessions on the fairgrounds in September.

Fewer Retail Trade Workers

The end of the summer also reduced retail trade payrolls (down 1,100) in September. Restaurants and food stores lowered staffing because of fewer tourists. Building material and garden stores cut back because their peak season was over for the year. Back-to-school sales increased employment at most department and apparel stores, but a reduction by one large retailer following a special August sale offset those increases.

The Big Apple

Wholesale trade advanced 2,700 in September to more than offset the loss on the retail level. Nearly all of the increase occurred at Eastern Washington warehouses which were busy packing, shipping and storing this year's apple crop.

In other nonmanufacturing industries, transportation, communications and utilities employment rose 700. Farm-to-market hauling boosted trucking; longshoring jobs increased, and local transportation expanded because of the beginning of the new school year. (Drivers and support workers employed by private firms under contract with schools to provide bus services are included in transportation- communications and utilities rather than government. Contracting out for transportation by school districts has been increasing in recent years.)

Finance, insurance and real estate fell 600 with the largest drop in real estate where peak activity was over for the year. Banking, insurance and security dealers also cut back with the need for vacation-replacement workers

over for the year. Construction payrolls inched up 200 to their peak level for the year. Deteriorating weather conditions will reduce employment in the building trades during the fall and winter months.

Manufacturing Employment up 4,400

Manufacturing employment rose 4,400 between August and September with most of the gain in lumber and food processing. Employment in lumber and wood products rose 1,900 but 1,600 of the increase resulted from the settlement of labor disputes. Logging employment, however, declined because of fire hazard restrictions in the state's forests. Canneries and freezing plants added 1,200 workers in September to match their year-earlier level. Payrolls in the industry will begin to decline in October as the processing of late summer vegetables winds down.

Steady Growth Continues In Aerospace

In other manufacturing industries, aerospace continued to expand at a moderate pace gaining 600 in September. The cumulative year-to-date gain in the industry totaled 4,300 at the close of the third quarter.

Boeing to Build Plant in Spokane

In October, The Boeing Company announced it would build a small manufacturing plant in Spokane to make fiberglass and Kevar ducking, and research automated production of floor paneling for its jets. Construction is scheduled to being next spring with production beginning in 1990. The plant would initially employ 350 workers but could eventually employ up to 500 if the floor panel manufacturing process is successful.

Stepped-up capital investments by manufacturers responding to improving export markets, increased employment in machinery by 300. Fabricated metals added 200 in response to increased demand from a strong construction industry. Payrolls in chemicals remained weak with a loss of 200 in September due to cutbacks at Hanford. Recent reports, however, indicate that Hanford may only lose an additional 500 workers in the next 12 months because of waste clean up work on the nuclear reservation.

Nonfarm Jobs Up 4.5 Percent Over the Year

Nonfarm employment in the state continues to maintain a substantial gain over the year, adding 81,800 jobs for an increase of 4.5 percent in the latest 12 months. Nationally, the nonfarm job total was up 3.7 percent year-to-year in September. As is

the case nationally, much of the expansion has occurred in the retail trade and the service industries. In Washington State retail trade rose 15,600 and services added 25,100 over the year to account for nearly one-half of the new nonfarm jobs.

The Big Spenders

The large increases in retail trade and services can be largely explained by demographic trends. While the state's total population rose 10.5 percent from 1980 through 1988, the number of people aged 30-54 jumped 29 percent because of the maturing of the baby boom generation. People in that age group are often at the peak of the earning power and are the major customers of retail trade and service establishments. Moreover, strong growth should continue in these industries for several years. While the state's total population is expected to rise 16 percent by the year 2000, the number of 30-54 year olds is projected to increase 28 percent.

Shortage of Young Workers to Grow

The expansion in the retail trade and service industries, which employ many youth, combined with a decline in the number of youth, has created a substantial shortage of entry-level workers. The shortage will become even more acute in the next few years. While the number of 16-19 year olds fell 11 percent in the eight year since 1980, another 11 percent drop is expected in the next four years.

AREA TRENDS

Unemployment Down In Eastern Washington, Up In Logging Areas

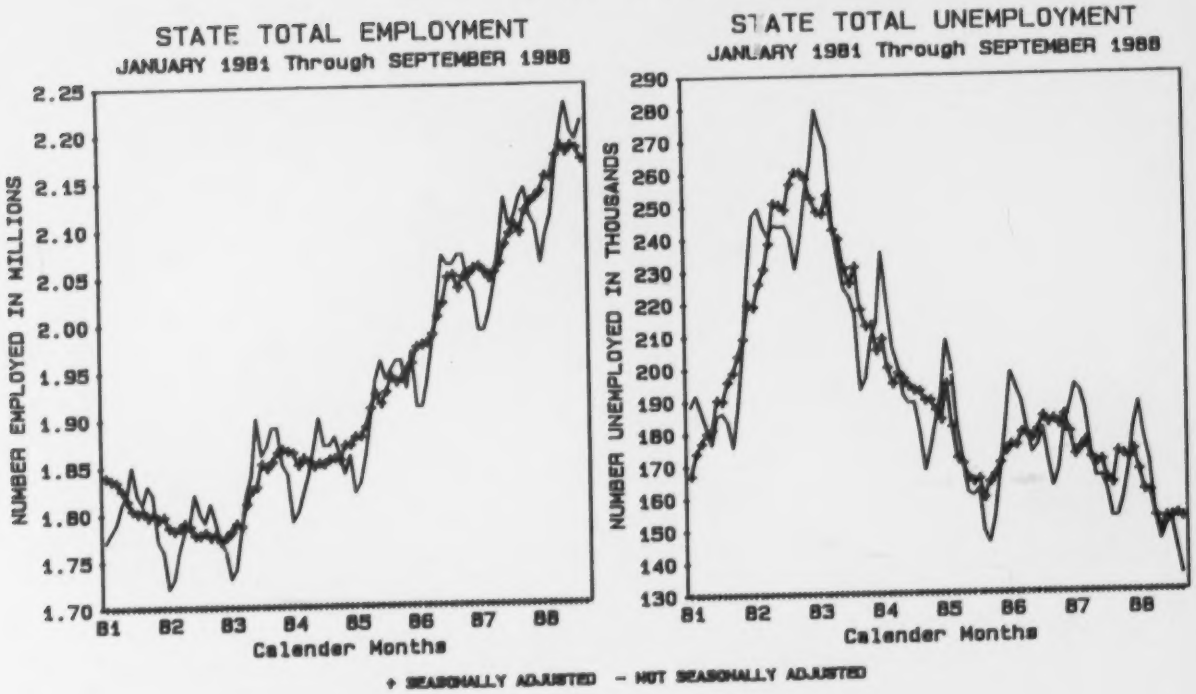
East of the Cascades the apple harvest, related work, and the beginning of a new school year combined to boost total employment 19,800 and lower the overall unemployment rate from 8.4 percent in August to 6.6 percent in September. Total employment in Western Washington was down moderately as the increase in education was more than offset by the end of the summer tourist season and cutbacks in logging because of fire hazard conditions.

The jobless rate in Western Washington overall remained unchanged at 5.5 percent. In counties where lumber is the major industry, however, the jobless rate rose from 8.4 to 9.9 percent between August and September. (The settlement of most labor disputes in the lumber industry had little effect on total employment and unemployment since individuals on strike are considered employment, but not on the job, in

estimates of total employment. They are not included in industry employment estimates, however.)

Eastern Washington counties, where the apple harvest was underway in September, experienced dramatic drops in their jobless rates. Typical of these areas were Yakima County, where the rate fell from 11.3 to 7.5 percent between August and September, Okanogan County, which saw its rate fall from 14.0 to 8.7 percent, and the Wenatchee area, where the rate dropped from 11.3 to 6.8 percent.

In Western Washington most metropolitan areas recorded moderate declines in unemployment, but those reductions were offset by sharply higher unemployment in counties highly dependent on logging. In the major Western Washington metropolitan areas of Seattle (4.6 percent), Tacoma (6.0 percent) and Vancouver (5.4 percent) the jobless rate declined two-tenths of a point from August. In Clallam County, by contrast, the rate jumped from 7.0 to 11.0 percent, while Grays Harbor saw its rate climb from 9.3 to 13.3 percent. Rates in these and other lumber industry dependent counties, however, should decline in October because of the lifting of restrictions on logging.



INDUSTRY NOTES

More Orders For Boeing Jetliners

Orders for Boeing jetliners continue to roll in and totaled 560 aircraft worth $25.8 billion in the first ten months of 1988, a record for any year. Moreover, major orders are pending with GPA/Rolls Royce leasing partnership and United Airlines. Boeing's previous record was set last year when it sold 366 jets valued at $19.89 billion for the entire year. In October Boeing received an order for 31 jets valued at $1.1 billion from British Airways together with options for 18 additional aircraft which could boost the total value of the order to $1.8 billion. Boeing also received an order for 12 jets from Trans European Airways worth over $350 million in October, and orders for three 747-400 jumbo jets and two 757-200s from three other airlines valued at $540 million.

Six-Day Work Week For Some Boeing Workers

In an effort to increase aircraft production following four years of record orders, The Boeing Company notified workers at its Auburn-based fabrication division that they are scheduled to work six-day weeks in the months ahead. The fabrication division employs 16,000 workers, according to news reports, but Boeing could not say how many would be affected. Mandatory overtime has been in effect at Boeing's Everett and Renton final-assembly plants for several months.

Longview Lumber Mill to Close

The Weyerhaeuser Company announced it would close its Mill B and a veneer lathe in Longview at the end of January. Approximately 250 workers will be affected. A company spokesman said both operations were unprofitable. Mill B was built to cut large logs but has lost money because of the declining supply of old growth trees and the high price of logs. The veneer lathe, which is in Mill A, is being closed because an oversupply of plywood and non-veneer panels has reduced prices. Weyerhaeuser is expected to provide the employees affected with a severance package which may include severance pay, help in finding a new job, early retirement and preferential consideration for other jobs with Weyerhaeuser.

Weyerhaeuser also announced in October that it will spend $10 million to improve the efficiency and extend the life of its White River sawmill. Approximately 30 jobs may be eliminated, however, because of the improvements. The

improvements will permit the mill to cut one of three shifts and still produce the same volume of lumber.

Bayline May Add 960 Jobs in Arlington

In September Bayliner Marine Corp. announced plans to expand its Arlington plant and add 960 jobs in the next three years. The project, however, depends on the construction of a sewer in the area. A $300,000 loan for the project to the city of Arlington was approved by the state's Community Economic Revitaliztion Board, but the city is waiting for the approval of a grant of $400,000 from the Economic Development Administration before beginning the project.

Bayliner plans to centralize administrative, marketing and research and development functions in Arlington. The company has 25 plants across the nation. In addition, three new structures would be built for injection molding, mold production, and parts manufacturing.

Supercomputer Firm To Seattle

Tera Computer Company, a new firm which plans to design and build supercomputers, will move its headquarters from Washington, D.C. to Seattle on November 1. The firm will initially employ 15 to 18 workers, most of whom will be engineers and software designers. When the company begins to build its supercomputer in 1992 or 1993, it expects to employ 400 to 500 people.

Although Tera Computer Company is only a year old, its chairman and chief computer architect, Dr. Burton Smith, is well known in the computer design field. Proximity to the University of Washington was a major reason for locating in Seattle. The firm will work closely with the university's computer sciences programs in developing the supercomputer which is expected to be hundreds of times faster than most existing computers.

Tourist Business up 4.5 Percent

The Tourist Development Division of the Department of Trade and Economic Development reported that tourism in the first half of 1988 was up 4.5 percent from the comparable period in 1987. The increase was credited to low gasoline prices, a decline in the value of the dollar relative to foreign currencies, promotional efforts and warm, dry weather. A number of indicators are used to estimate tourism including head counts at more than 100 state attractions such as parks; automobile, train, bus and airline travel; and Canadian border

crossings. The Tourism Development Division noted that traffic at Mount Rainier, which is probably the state's major tourist attraction, was up seven percent over the year.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Slower Growth Ahead

A number of economic indicators now point to a slower pace for the economy over the next several months, although few economists expect a recession in the near term. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell in September; retail sales declined in September for the second consecutive month; the factory operating rate was unchanged from August; consumer confidence dropped sharply in September, and a number of business groups were predicting slower growth for the remainder of the year if not 1989.

Leading Indicators Down Slightly

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main gauge of future economic activity, slipped 0.1 percent in September following a 0.5 percent increase in August and a drop of 0.7 percent in July. The zigzag pattern of the index in recent months points to less vigorous growth in the economy, but few analysts see it as forecasting a recession. The minor drop in September, in fact, could be revised to a gain next month. Data on inventories and credit outstanding were not available for computing the preliminary September estimate of the index.

A decline in plant and equipment orders was the major reason the index fell in September. The drop was largely due to a decline in aircraft orders which will rebound in October because of the $10.5 billion order by Delta Air Lines for both McDonnell Douglas and Boeing jetliners. Other leading indicators falling in September were building permits, sensitive material prices and the money supply. Leading indicators advancing in September included the average workweek of manufacturing production workers, initial claims for unemployment compensation (declined), orders for consumer goods, the business delivery index, and the stock market prices.

Consumer Confidence Down Sharply

The index of consumer confidence declined from 119.7 in August to 109 in September (1985=100). The drop was the largest monthly decline since just after the stock market sell-off last year. The index is based on a 5,000 household survey

conducted for the Conference Board, an industry-supported research group. Householders in the survey are questioned about their outlook on the economy and intentions of making major purchases.

A spokesman for the Conference Board was not certain what caused the sharp decline but suggested that it might be related to rising food prices because of the drought and slow growth in personal income. He noted, however, that the index remained well above 80, the level which historically signals a recession.

Purchasing Agents See Growth Slowing

The purchasing agents index of economic activity dropped 1.4 percentage points from August to 54.8 percent in September and its lowest level in six months. A reading of over 50 percent, however, generally indicates that the economy is still expanding. The index is based on a survey of 250 purchasing managers.

The latest survey found that growth in production, employment, and new orders was continuing but at a slower pace than in recent months. Export orders moved up from August and price increases slowed. For purchasing agents whose firms export, 27 percent reported higher orders from abroad in September compared with 20 percent in August. The average percentage reporting higher export orders for the first seven months of 1988, however, was 37.8.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)**

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988
U.S. City Average	119.8	119.0	115.0	4.2	4.0
	Jan.-June 1988	Jan.-June 1987		Jan.-June '87 to Jan.-June '88	
Seattle*	111.9	108.2		3.4	

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

** The base period for the index has been changed from 1967=100 to 1982-1984=100. The conversion factors for the All Items, Urban Consumers Indexes on the 1967=100 base are U.S=0.3338279, Seattle=0.3280421.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated "Labor Surplus Areas" for the Federal Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 1988 and ending September 30, 1989. Employers are eligible for preference in federal contract bids if they agree to perform over 50 percent of the contract work within labor surplus areas. The purpose of identifying labor surplus areas is to channel federal government procurement dollars into communities with high unemployment. All counties, and cities with populations of at least 25,000, are eligible for the classification provided their average unemployment rate has been above a certain level in the last two complete calendar years.

To be classified as a labor surplus area for the October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989 period, an area needed an average unemployment rate of at least 8.0 percent for the 24-month period of January 1986 through December 1987. An exceptional circumstances provision, however, allows the U.S. Department of Labor to classify other areas as labor surplus areas if unemployment rises substantially because of recent developments such as plant closures, contract cancellations, natural disasters, and other unforeseen circumstances.

The following table identifies current labor surplus areas in Washington State.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1988 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS IN WASHINGTON STATE	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
ADAMS COUNTY	ADAMS COUNTY
ASOTIN COUNTY	ASOTIN COUNTY
BELLINGHAM CITY	BELLINGHAM CITY IN WHATCOM COUNTY
BALANCE OF BENTON COUNTY	BENTON COUNTY LESS KENNEWICK CITY AND RICHLAND CITY
CHELAN COUNTY	CHELAN COUNTY
CLALLAM COUNTY	CLALLAM COUNTY
COLUMBIA COUNTY	COLUMBIA COUNTY
BALANCE OF COWLITZ COUNTY	COWLITZ COUNTY LESS LONGVIEW CITY
DOUGLAS COUNTY	DOUGLAS COUNTY
EVERETT CITY	EVERETT CITY IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY
FERRY COUNTY	FERRY COUNTY
FRANKLIN COUNTY	FRANKLIN COUNTY
GARFIELD COUNTY	GARFIELD COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY	GRANT COUNTY
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY	JEFFERSON COUNTY
KENNEWICK CITY	KENNEWICK CITY IN BENTON COUNTY
KITTITAS COUNTY	KITTITAS COUNTY
KLICKITAT COUNTY	KLICKITAT COUNTY
LEWIS COUNTY	LEWIS COUNTY
LONGVIEW CITY	LONGVIEW CITY IN COWLITZ COUNTY
MASON COUNTY	MASON COUNTY
OKANOGAN COUNTY	OKANOGAN COUNTY
PACIFIC COUNTY	PACIFIC COUNTY
PEND OREILLE COUNTY	PEND OREILLE COUNTY
SKAGIT COUNTY	SKAGIT COUNTY
SKAMANIA COUNTY	SKAMANIA COUNTY
SPOKANE CITY	SPOKANE CITY IN SPOKANE COUNTY
STEVENS COUNTY	STEVENS COUNTY
TACOMA CITY	TACOMA CITY IN PIERCE COUNTY
VANCOUVER CITY	VANCOUVER CITY IN CLARK COUNTY
WAHKIAKUM COUNTY	WAHKIAKUM COUNTY
WALLA WALLA CITY	WALLA WALLA CITY IN WALLA WALLA COUNTY
BALANCE OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY	WALLA WALLA COUNTY LESS WALLA WALLA CITY
BALANCE OF WHATCOM COUNTY	WHATCOM COUNTY LESS BELLINGHAM CITY
YAKIMA CITY	YAKIMA CITY IN YAKIMA COUNTY
BALANCE OF YAKIMA COUNTY	YAKIMA COUNTY LESS YAKIMA CITY

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

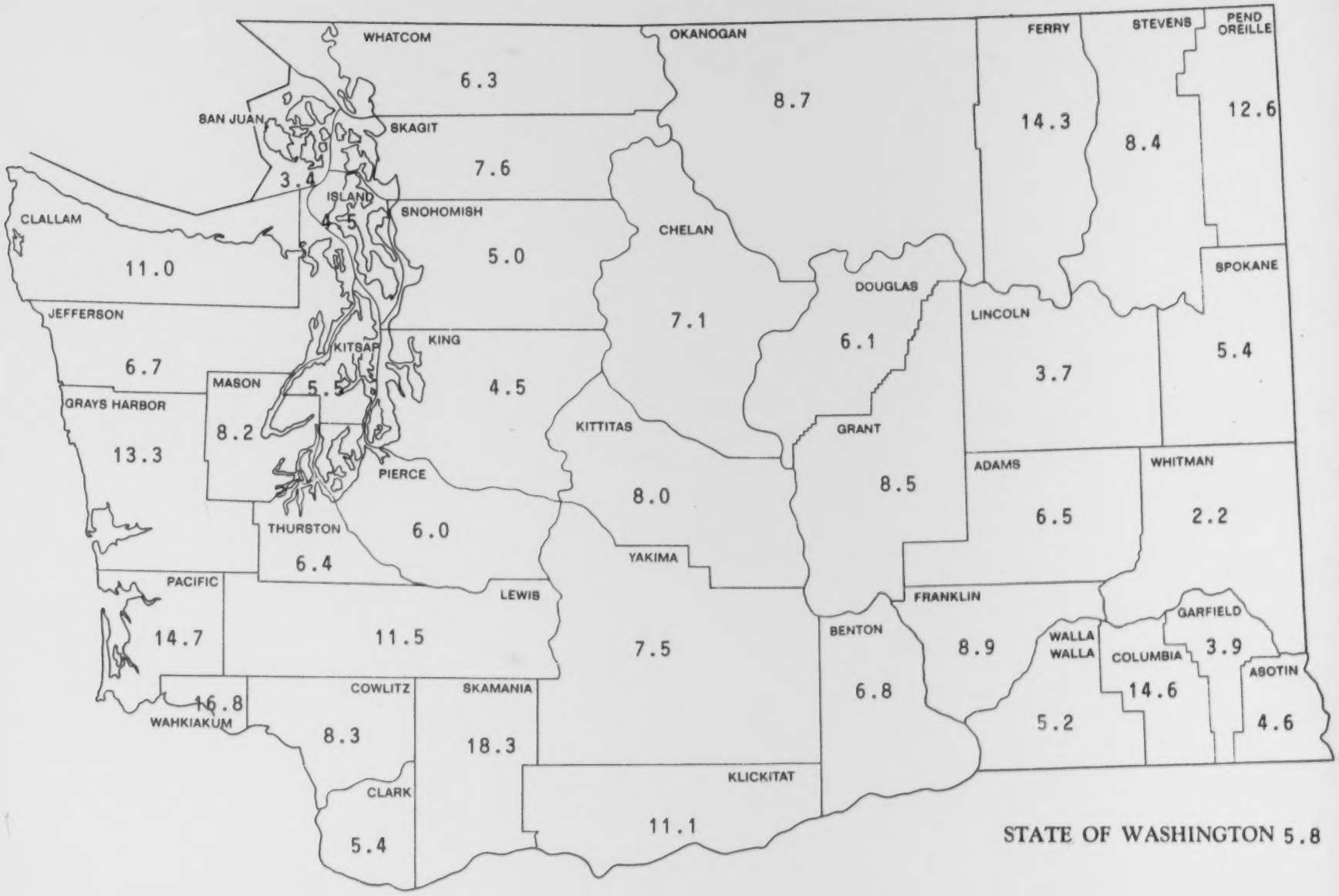
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	September 1988 (PREL.)	August 1988 (REV.)	September 1987 (REV.)	August 1987 (REV.)	Numerical Change Aug. 1988 to Sept. 1988	Numerical Change Sept. 1987 to Sept. 1988
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,959.8	1,938.0	1,878.0	1,854.0	21.8	81.8
MANUFACTURING	340.7	336.3	327.8	324.4	4.4	12.9
Durable Goods	240.6	237.3	228.5	226.2	3.3	12.1
Lumber and Wood Products	41.4 3/	39.5 3/	41.7	41.4	1.9	-0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.1	0.1
Primary Metals	12.7 3/	12.6 3/	11.6	11.2	0.1	1.1
Aluminum	8.9	8.8	7.8	7.4	0.1	1.1
Fabricated Metals	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	0.2	0.4
Machinery	31.7	31.4	29.9	29.8	0.3	1.8
Machinery (Except Electrical)	17.8	17.6	16.6	16.6	0.2	1.2
Electrical Equipment	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.2	0.1	0.6
Transportation Equipment	116.3	115.7	108.2	106.6	0.6	8.1
Aerospace	101.8	101.2	94.9	93.8	0.6	6.9
Other Transp. Equipment	14.5	14.5	13.3	12.8 3/	0.0	1.2
Instruments and Related	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.9	-0.1	0.4
Misc. Manufacturing	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.7	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	100.1	99.0	99.3	98.2	1.1	0.8
Food and Kindred Products	36.7	35.4	36.2	35.0	1.3	0.5
Canned and Preserved Foods.	15.0	13.8	15.0	13.6	1.2	0.0
Apparel and Allied Products	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	-0.1	-0.1
Paper and Allied Products	17.0	17.1	16.6	16.7	-0.1	0.4
Printing and Publishing	21.4	21.3	20.3	20.2	0.1	1.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.0	10.2	11.4	11.6	-0.2	-1.4
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.7	0.1	0.3
MINING and QUARRYING	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.4
CONSTRUCTION	108.8	108.6	95.1	94.9	0.2	13.7
TRANSP.,COMM. and UTIL	106.8	106.1	101.3	101.1	0.7	5.5
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	485.6 3/	484.0 3/	465.2	462.8	1.6	20.4
Wholesale Trade	119.7	117.0	114.9	113.4	2.7	4.8
Retail Trade	365.9 3/	367.0 3/	350.3	349.4	-1.1	15.6
FIN. INS. and REAL ESTATE	109.5	110.1	107.8	108.4	-0.6	1.7
SERVICES	454.1	449.3	429.0	423.9	4.8	25.1
Health Services	136.6	136.2	131.3	130.8	0.4	5.3
GOVERNMENT	350.8	340.2	348.7	335.5	10.6	2.1
Federal	69.9	70.4	71.8	72.1	-0.5	-1.9
State and Local	280.9	269.8	276.9 3/	263.4	11.1	4.0
Education	137.3	120.2	136.7 3/	118.3	17.1	0.6
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.5	2.5	1.3	0.1	-2.0	-0.8

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.



STATE OF WASHINGTON 5.8

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 11/1/88
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	SEPTEMBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				AUGUST 1988 REVISED 1/				SEPTEMBER 1987 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,345,100	2,210,000	135,100	5.8	2,341,700	2,198,100	143,600	6.1	2,285,500	2,132,200	153,300	6.7
Bellingham MSA	60,300	56,500	3,800	6.3	61,900	57,800	4,100	6.6	58,500	54,200	4,300	7.4
Bremerton MSA	73,200	69,200	4,000	5.5	73,600	69,400	4,200	5.7	73,200	69,400	3,800	5.2
Olympia MSA	74,600	69,800	4,800	6.4	75,500	70,800	4,700	6.2	73,100	68,100	5,000	6.8
Seattle PMSA	1,046,000	998,200	47,800	4.6	1,051,200	1,000,600	50,600	4.8	1,004,700	946,400	58,300	5.8
King County 2/	830,500	793,400	37,100	4.5	835,300	795,300	40,000	4.8	796,400	752,200	44,200	5.5
Snohomish County 2/	215,500	204,800	10,700	5.0	216,000	205,300	10,700	5.0	208,200	194,200	14,000	6.7
Spokane MSA	170,000	160,800	9,200	5.4	166,900	157,000	9,900	5.9	165,700	155,100	10,600	6.4
Tacoma PMSA	248,000	233,200	14,800	6.0	247,900	232,500	15,400	6.2	242,400	224,500	17,900	7.4
Tri-Cities MSA	66,700	61,800	4,900	7.3	66,500	60,600	5,900	8.9	69,500	64,200	5,300	7.6
Benton County 2/	51,100	47,600	3,500	6.8	50,900	46,700	4,200	8.3	53,300	49,400	3,900	7.3
Franklin County 2/	15,700	14,300	1,400	8.9	15,700	14,000	1,700	10.8	16,200	14,800	1,400	8.6
Vancouver PMSA	114,600	108,400	6,200	5.4	115,100	108,600	6,500	5.6	112,600	104,700	7,900	7.0
Yakima MSA	98,700	91,300	7,400	7.5	95,100	84,400	10,700	11.3	95,800	88,800	7,000	7.3
Adams	7,400	6,920	480	6.5	7,110	6,490	620	8.7	7,030	6,570	460	6.5
Asotin	9,440	9,010	430	4.6	9,590	9,100	490	5.1	8,300	7,710	590	7.1
Clallam	23,420	20,840	2,580	11.0	23,250	21,620	1,630	7.0	23,920	21,720	2,200	9.2
Columbia	1,510	1,290	220	14.6	1,560	1,350	210	13.5	1,620	1,350	270	16.7
Cowlitz	36,580	33,560	3,020	8.3	36,420	33,860	2,560	7.0	36,220	32,450	3,770	10.4
Ferry	2,790	2,390	400	14.3	2,790	2,470	320	11.5	2,660	2,450	210	7.9
Garfield	1,020	980	40	3.9	1,050	1,020	30	2.9	1,010	960	50	5.0
Grant	25,640	23,450	2,190	8.5	25,750	22,950	2,800	10.9	25,290	23,120	2,170	8.6
Grays Harbor	25,310	21,950	3,360	13.3	24,400	22,130	2,270	9.3	26,330	23,330	3,000	11.4
Island	18,680	17,840	840	4.5	19,000	18,100	900	4.7	18,650	17,580	1,070	5.7
Jefferson	8,240	7,690	550	6.7	8,430	7,950	480	5.7	8,260	7,710	550	6.7
Kittitas	11,630	10,700	930	8.0	11,510	10,600	910	7.9	11,400	10,480	920	8.1
Klickitat	7,730	6,870	860	11.1	8,070	7,130	940	11.6	7,650	6,730	920	12.0
Lewis	26,450	23,400	3,050	11.5	25,100	23,080	2,020	8.0	24,810	21,770	3,040	12.3
Lincoln	4,080	3,930	150	3.7	4,340	4,170	170	3.9	4,150	3,920	230	5.5
Mason	12,710	11,670	1,040	8.2	11,560	10,670	890	7.7	12,950	12,010	940	7.3
Okanogan	17,740	16,190	1,550	8.7	16,040	13,800	2,240	14.0	17,230	15,840	1,390	8.1
Pacific	6,310	5,380	930	14.7	6,250	5,670	580	9.3	6,510	5,780	730	11.2
Pend Oreille	3,420	2,990	430	12.6	3,360	2,980	380	11.3	3,060	2,620	440	14.4
San Juan	5,540	5,350	190	3.4	6,340	6,160	180	2.8	6,080	5,840	240	3.9
Skagit	34,040	31,440	2,600	7.6	35,770	33,180	2,590	7.2	34,350	31,030	3,320	9.7
Skamania	2,510	2,050	460	18.3	2,360	2,030	330	14.0	2,350	1,880	470	20.0
Stevens	11,380	10,420	960	8.4	11,400	10,550	850	7.5	11,470	10,510	960	8.4
Wahkiakum	1,250	1,040	210	16.8	1,170	1,070	100	8.5	1,270	1,070	200	15.7
Walla Walla	23,420	22,210	1,210	5.2	22,950	21,560	1,390	6.1	23,910	22,440	1,470	6.1
Wenatchee Labor Area	45,790	42,690	3,100	6.8	44,250	39,240	5,010	11.3	44,660	41,750	2,910	6.5
Chelan County 2/	31,090	28,890	2,200	7.1	30,090	26,550	3,540	11.8	30,310	28,250	2,060	6.8
Douglas County 2/	14,700	13,800	900	6.1	14,160	12,690	1,470	10.4	14,350	13,500	860	6.0
Whitman	19,050	18,630	420	2.2	17,870	17,330	540	3.0	18,870	18,290	580	3.1

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

November 1, 1988
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	SEPTEMBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				AUGUST 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,289,900	2,164,500	125,400	5.5	2,297,300	2,162,200	135,100	5.9
Bellingham MSA	58,800	55,300	3,500	6.0	60,700	56,900	3,800	6.3
Bremerton MSA	71,400	67,700	3,700	5.2	72,200	68,300	3,900	5.4
Olympia MSA	72,800	68,300	4,500	6.2	74,200	69,700	4,500	6.1
Seattle PMSA	1,022,000	977,600	44,400	4.3	1,031,900	984,300	47,600	4.6
King County 2/	811,500	777,100	34,400	4.2	819,900	782,300	37,600	4.6
Snohomish County 2/	210,500	200,600	9,900	4.7	211,900	201,900	10,000	4.7
Spokane MSA	166,100	157,500	8,600	5.2	163,700	154,400	9,300	5.7
Tacoma PMSA	242,100	228,400	13,700	5.7	243,200	228,700	14,500	6.0
Tri-Cities MSA	65,100	60,600	4,500	6.9	65,200	59,600	5,600	8.6
Benton County 2/	49,900	46,600	3,300	6.6	49,900	45,900	4,000	8.0
Franklin County 2/	15,300	14,000	1,300	8.5	15,400	13,800	1,600	10.4
Vancouver PMSA	112,000	106,200	5,800	5.2	112,900	106,800	6,100	5.4
Yakima MSA	96,300	89,400	6,900	7.2	93,200	83,100	10,100	10.8
Adams	7,220	6,780	440	6.1	6,980	6,390	590	8.5
Asotin	9,220	8,820	400	4.3	9,410	8,950	460	4.9
Clallam	22,800	20,410	2,390	10.5	22,810	21,270	1,540	6.8
Columbia	1,470	1,260	210	14.3	1,530	1,330	200	13.1
Cowlitz	35,680	32,870	2,810	7.9	35,720	33,310	2,410	6.7
Ferry	2,710	2,340	370	13.7	2,730	2,430	300	11.0
Garfield	1,000	960	40	4.0	1,030	1,000	30	2.9
Grant	25,010	22,970	2,040	8.2	25,200	22,570	2,630	10.4
Grays Harbor	24,610	21,490	3,120	12.7	23,910	21,770	2,140	9.0
Island	18,250	17,470	780	4.3	18,660	17,810	850	4.6
Jefferson	8,040	7,530	510	6.3	8,270	7,820	450	5.4
Kittitas	11,340	10,480	860	7.6	11,270	10,420	850	7.5
Klickitat	7,520	6,720	800	10.6	7,900	7,020	880	11.1
Lewis	25,740	22,910	2,830	11.0	24,610	22,710	1,900	7.7
Lincoln	3,990	3,850	140	3.5	4,260	4,100	160	3.8
Mason	12,390	11,430	960	7.7	11,340	10,500	840	7.4
Okanogan	17,290	15,850	1,440	8.3	15,690	13,580	2,110	13.4
Pacific	6,130	5,260	870	14.2	6,130	5,580	550	9.0
Pend Oreille	3,330	2,930	400	12.0	3,280	2,930	350	10.7
San Juan	5,410	5,240	170	3.1	6,230	6,060	170	2.7
Skagit	33,210	30,800	2,410	7.3	35,080	32,640	2,440	7.0
Skamania	2,440	2,010	430	17.6	2,320	2,000	320	13.8
Stevens	11,090	10,200	890	8.0	11,180	10,380	800	7.2
Wahkiakum	1,220	1,020	200	16.4	1,150	1,050	100	8.7
Walla Walla	22,870	21,750	1,120	4.9	22,510	21,210	1,300	5.8
Wenatchee Labor Area	44,690	41,810	2,880	6.4	43,310	38,600	4,710	10.9
Chelan County 2/	30,330	28,290	2,040	6.7	29,450	26,120	3,330	11.3
Douglas County 2/	14,350	13,520	830	5.8	13,860	12,480	1,380	10.0
Whitman	18,640	18,250	390	2.1	17,560	17,050	510	2.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

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